

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BANSWARA STATE,

RAJPUTANA.

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

1ST OCTOBER 1912 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

BOMBAY:
THACKER & COMPANY, LTD.
1914.

To

HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAWAL SAHIB
SHRI PRITHI SINGHJI BAHADUR,
BANSWARA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Banswara State for the year 1912-13.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness' most obedient Servant.

SRI RAM DIXIT,

KAMDAR,

Banswara State.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The State of Banswara lies in the extreme south of Rajputana, and is bounded by Mewar and Dungarpur States on the North, by the Rutlam, Partabgarh and Mewar States on the East, by the Panch Mahal district of Jhalod on the South and by Dungarpur and Sunth States on the West.

^{Situation, area, population, revenue and tribute.} It covers an area of 1,606 square miles and 1946 square miles including Kushalgarh. The greatest length of Banswara together with Kushalgarh, from North to South is fifty-eight miles, and its greatest breadth from East to West is nearly 50 miles. It has a population of 1,65,463 souls according to the Census of 1911 and 1,87,468 souls including Kushalgarh. The annual gross revenue, calculated on an average of the last five years, is Rs. 2,89,293. The annual tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 17,500.

2. As mentioned in last year's report, the administration of the State was carried on under the direct supervision of the ^{Administration.} Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, till the end of July in consequence of His Highness Rai Rayau Maharawal Shri Shambhu Singh Bahadur having abdicated his Powers of Administration in 1908 in favour of his eldest son, Maharaj Kunwarsahib Prithi Singhji.

As Maharaj Kunwarsahib Prithi Singhji gained a thorough knowledge with the working of nearly all the departments that were placed under him during the past three years, the Government of India was pleased to grant him full powers of administration from the beginning of August 1913, his father the Maharawak remaining as master of ceremonies with all the honours of a Chief within Banswara territory.

3. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib's family consists of six ^{His Highness and family.} Ranis, eight sons and two daughters, and the Maharaj Kunwarsahib has now one son and two daughters.

^{Health of His Highness and family.} The health of His Highness and family continued to be good throughout the year.

4. The ruling family belongs to the Aharia sub-division of the ^{The ruling family.} Sisodia clan of Rajputs. It is a junior branch of the Dungarpur house, which in its turn has descended from an elder branch of the family now ruling at Udaipur. It is connected by marriage with the Sirohi, Bundi and Danta houses.

5. The five younger sons, one brother and one nephew of His Highness who are studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, continued to make fair progress in their studies. They generally kept good health throughout the year.

6. The birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated with éclat on 3rd June. A Royal salute of His Majesty's birthday. 31 guns was fired in the morning of the day. The day was observed as a public holiday. All the prisoners in the Jail were sumptuously fed and five of them were released in the Darbar presided over by His Highness the Maharawal Sahib, held in honour of the occasion.

7. The sad news of the dastardly attack on the life of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Delhi, on 23rd December, 1912, was

Delhi Bomb Outrage. received with a great shock by the Darbar, whose expressions of sympathy were telegraphed to the Political Agent for communication to His Excellency. But to the rejoicing of all on 27th January 1913, His Excellency the Viceroy after his recovery made his first public appearance to open the new Imperial Legislative Council at Dehli. On that date all State offices were closed and the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States was asked to convey to His Excellency the Darbar's congratulations on that occasion.

8. Like other parts of British and Native India the women of Banswara supported and joined Lady Sydenham's movement to present an address to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, expressing their horror at the attempt on the life of Lord Hardinge, congratulating Her Excellency on

Lady Sydenham's movement to present an address to Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge. the merciful escape of the Viceroy and on the extraordinary presence of mind which Her Excellency displayed at the time of the sad outrage. For this purpose a Zanana Darikhana was held in the Palace under the Presidentship of the Senior Maharani and a subscription was collected for the address.

9. Later on 20th June 1913, the first birthday of His Excellency after the sad occurrence was observed as a day of rejoicing for the children and prizes to the winners in sports and sweetmeats to all the children of the town were distributed by the Maharaj Kunwar Sahib Prithi Singhji who took a keen interest in the matter. Similar celebrations were also held in the district.

10. By the end of June Lt.-Colonel Kaye, I. A., Resident in Mewar proceeded home on 3 months' leave and was relieved by Mr. R. E. Holland, I. C. S., Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

Captain H. R. Lawrence, Assistant Resident, Mewar was transferred in the beginning of October 1912 to the Bundeikhand Agency and was succeeded by Major R. E. A. Hamilton, I. A., who in April was transferred to Indore. The charge of the Agency therefore devolved upon Lt.-Colonel Kaye, I. A., Resident in Mewar until he was relieved by Mr. R. E.

Holland I. C. S. in May 1913. Lt.-Colonel J. L. Kaye I. A. Resident in Mewar again held charge of the Political Agency, Southern Rajputana States when Mr. Holland, I. C. S. proceeded home on leave in September 1913.

11. Major R. E. A. Hamilton, I. A., Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, twice toured through the State, first in October and then in January.

12. Mr. Sanmukh Ram, Accountant went on $1\frac{1}{2}$ months leave and was relieved by Mr. Ramjidass Kalani, Naib Kamdar who in his turn was succeeded by Pandya Manek Lal, Head Clerk of Mahekma Khas.

In November 1912, Munshi Cheda Lal, Revenue Officer, was dismissed for his insubordination towards his superiors. He was relieved by Munshi ChirANJI Lal, Assistant Revenue Officer, who officiated till the end of January 1913. When he resigned Munshi Mohamad Isaq who succeeded him as Assistant Revenue Officer, also officiated as Revenue Officer. During the absence of Munshi Mohamad Isaq on two month's leave, Munshi Bihari Lal, Boundary Officer, carried on the duties of both the Revenue Officer and his Assistant.

Mr. Naqui Mohamad Khan, Superintendent of Police, reverted to his original post in the Criminal Intelligence Department at Allahabad, in May 1913, and was relieved by Inspector Munshi Nabi Bux, who officiated as Superintendent of Police.

During the absence on leave of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of Pandit Amba Lal, Inspector Panna Lal officiated as Customs Superintendent. (See Appendix I.)

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

13. The year 1912-1913 was the 7th year of the first decennial Land Revenue Settlement made by Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S. The cultivators continue to pay the demand with ease and without demur.

14. During the year under report, 2,748 acres of waste land were newly broken in surveyed villages for cultivation. The area of waste land thus brought under the plough since settlement in these villages amounted to 20,672 acres. It bears a proportion of 40 per cent to the area of land recorded at settlement. The same proportion may be taken for unsurveyed villages. Out of the total arable area of 71,820 acres in unsurveyed villages 17,036 remained fallow this year which was due to the bad and irregular distribution of the rainfall of last year. Seeing a yearly increase of newly cultivated area it is hoped that by the end of

the ten years period of the present Settlement the increase will be much greater, assuring a proportionate increase of income both in surveyed and unsurveyed villages, the result of the foresight and judicious assessment by the Settlement Officer.

15. The number of surveyed and unsurveyed villages remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 166 and 253 respectively.

16. This year 34 more bighas of land were mortgaged with Mahajans making the total of 4,481 bighas. Out of this area ~~Mortgaged Land.~~ 35 bighas were redeemed during the year under report. The balance of area remaining unredeemed at the close of the year was 4,446 bighas.

17. A further sum of Rs. 8,937-4-9 was announced to be suspended this year in consequence of the poor out-turn in 95 villages as detailed below. This is attributable to irregular distribution and premature cessation of the rainfall of last year.

Serial Number.	Name of Division.	Name of Patwari Circle.	No. of villages where suspension became necessary.	Amount suspended.	REMARKS.
1	Northern Division.	Chandujika-garha.	16	825 14 0	
		Paroda	4	1,272 7 6	
		Gantrol	10	1,201 11 3	
2	Southern Division.	Kalinjra	10	246 4 0	
		Badodia	7	956 3 0	
		Bhopatpura ...	20	637 6 0	
		Banswara	13	1,247 4 4	
		Talwara	4	505 12 0	
		Partapur	5	1,196 2 6	
		Bori	1	155 0 0	
		Chhinch	3	459 4 0	
		Rayana	2	234 0 0	
				95	8,937 4 7

Of this amount Rs. 3,514-5-0 were however paid by the cultivators during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 5,422-15-7 at the close of the year.

18. Of the last year's suspension amounting to Rs. 29,154 Rs. 2,480-6-3 were paid during the same year and Rs. 17,339-7-9 during the year under notice leaving Rs. 9,334-2-0 unrecovered at the close of the year.

The total balance at the close of the year was Rs. 14,756-1-9. It is hoped this amount will be fully paid by the Rayats next year, as the rains this year have been very heavy and bumper crops are expected.

Taccavi ad- 19. Rs. 3,870 were advanced as Taccavi for plough
vances. cattle against Rs. 4,860 last year.

Boundary dis- 20. To the 41 boundary cases pending disposal at the close of last
putes. year 8 more were added this year. Out of this number 19 cases were disposed of by the new Boundary Officer.

There were formerly three stages of appeal in boundary cases decided by the Boundary Officer:—

- 1st Revenue Officer.
- 2nd Mahekma Khas.
- 3rd Council.

This system had obvious defects inasmuch as it cost much in litigation and the Revenue Officer was the immediate superior of the Boundary Officer and Kamdar, the head of the Mahekma Khas, was also the Vice-President of the State Council. It has now been ruled by the Council that appeals from the decision of the Boundary Officer should like other Courts go directly to the Council. The Boundary Office was also made a separate establishment, independent of the Revenue Department.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation. 21. The following rules were enacted during the year under review for the State:—

1. Simple rules for advancing money from State Bank to Jagirdars and the public.
2. New rules for conducting the business of the Municipality and for general improvement of town sanitation.
22. No military force is maintained by the State. The Police and Military Force. Palace guards which it maintains have no military value but they serve the purpose for which they are meant. The principal feudatories keep up a certain number of retainers, who can be called up by the Darbar if necessary. Some of the Tazimi Jagirdars, who exercise judicial powers have of late improved their Police to some extent under the supervision of the State Police Superintendent.
23. There was some increase in the strength of the Police force maintained by the State. It consists of 186 men including Strength and cost. the Office establishment of the Superintendent of Police against 183 of last year. The total cost also rose from Rs. 21,041 of last

year to Rs. 23,149 and was swelled by the provision of extraordinary items such as the purchase of uniforms, etc., (*vide Appendix IV*).

The force on the whole is considered efficient for the preservation of order and for the prevention and detection of crimes. It is distributed in 5 Thanas, and 8 outposts with a reserve at head-quarters. It also supplies Jail guards in addition to other guards at the Capital. It is partly armed with bored-out Martini Henry rifles and partly with country weapons. It is also making fair progress in drill. During the year under report, 24 constables were punished departmentally and 2 judicially against 27 and *nil* respectively of last year. Exclusive of Jagir Police, there is one policeman for 8.63 square miles of territory and to every 890 inhabitants of the State.

24. Besides the above Police there are Village Choukidars maintained in Khalsa villages and their cost during the year was Village Police. Rs. 1,753 against Rs. 1,738 of last year.

25. The State also maintains Palace Guards and the cost on this account during the year was Rs. 3,251 against Rs. 2,993 of Palace Guards. last year. This increase is due to the increment in the pay of sepoys who were poorly paid.

26. The total number of offences committed and reported was 216 Working of the Police. as against 232 of last year, the number of persons arrested being 253 against 203 of the previous year. Of these 175 against 144 of last year were convicted, and 77 against 59 were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 69 against 71 of last year and the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was also the same (*vide Appendix V*).

27. The total value of property stolen during the year under notice was Rs. 5,612 as compared with Rs. 5,239 of last year. Of this property to the value of Rs. 2,969 against Rs. 2,239 in the previous year was recovered, giving a percentage of 5,292 against 4,182 of last year. (*vide appendix VI*).

28. During the year under report 319 finger impressions against Finger impressions. 104 of last year were sent to the Bureaux at Abu and 20 against 48 to other Bureaux for search but none of them were traced.

29. The supreme court of the State is the Council, The Maharaj Criminal Justice. Kunwar Sahib was made President with full judicial powers from the beginning of August and the Kamdar continued as Vice-President. There was no change in the personnel of the Members.

30. Below the Council there is one Foujdari Court of the 1st Magistrate, one of the 2nd Class Magistrate presided over by the Revd.

Officer, and one of the 3rd Class Magistrate under the Assistant Revenue Officer.

Jagirdars of
Khandu and
Garhi, those of
2nd Class,
Jagirdars of
Arthuna and
Ganora, those of
3rd Class.

The principal feudatories named in the margin exercise the powers of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.

31. The total number of cases before the Council was 9 in which 11 persons were involved. They were all disposed of. The number of cases disposed of last year was 7. Of the 11 persons involved this year, 4 were discharged and 7 convicted. The sentences in the cases of these seven varied from 3 months to transportation for life. The sentences of transportation for life, life imprisonment and imprisonment for ten years was inflicted on three persons, one in each case.

32. The number of criminal cases instituted in the State Courts during the year was 303 against 283 during the previous year. The number of persons tried in these cases was 511 against 465 during the previous year. Out of these 303 cases, 300 against 283 of last year were disposed of and 3 against nil were pending at the close of the year. The majority of the cases, as usual, fell under Chapters XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code.

Of 511 persons tried in these 300 cases, 310 were arrested by the Police, 20 on warrant, 169 upon summons, 5 in presence of the Magistrate while 7 persons appeared voluntarily. These 511 persons were disposed of as under:—

Discharged or	...	...	...	204
Acquitted	...	...	...
Convicted	...	...	...	302
Committed	...	...	...	nil
Transferred	...	...	...	1
Remained under trial	...	...	...	4
				511

11 of these persons being committed to the Council 4 were discharged and 7 were convicted by that court.

The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishment awarded.

Nature of punishment.	No. of persons.	
	1911-12	1912-13
(a) Simple imprisonment...	12	21
Rigorous imprisonment	45	42
Imprisonment with fine	83	59
(b) Fined only	131	174
(c) Stripes	17	6
	288	302

(Vide appendix VII).

The sentences under (a) in the last paragraph classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as follows:—

Sentences	No. of persons.	
	1911-1912.	1912-13.
Under one month	50	37
From 1 to 2 months	20	24
From 2 to 3 months	14	17
From 3 to 6 months	16	20
From 6 to 12 months	26	14
From 1 to 2 years	9	6
From 2 to 3 years	0	1
From 3 to 5 years	1	nil.
Above 5 years	3	2
Transportation	1	1
Capital punishment	nil.	nil.
	140	122

(Appendices VII and VIII.)

33. In 16 cases there were 23 applications for appeal to the Council against the decision of the 1st Class Magistrate; of which the judgment of the Lower Court was confirmed in 12, modified in 3 and quashed in 1.

Criminal appeals. There was one application of appeal to the 1st Class Magistrate against the decision of the 2nd Class Magistrate in which the judgment of the Lower Court was quashed. (Appendix IX).

34. In civil suits, 1st Class Magistrate is a judge for the purpose of deciding suits, up to the value of Rs. 10,000. The State Civil Justice. Council takes suits which the judge is not competent to deal with and enquires into cases in which Tazimi Jagirdars are concerned.

The number of Civil suits instituted during the year under review was 561 (excluding 3 as opening balance) against 209 during the preceding year, of which 558 against 206 were disposed of leaving 6 pending against 3 of the last year. Of the cases instituted during the year 10 related to landed property, 533 to money transactions and 18 to other rights. The aggregate value of claims disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 21,651 against Rs. 16,198 of the previous the year and they are classified as follows:—

523 suits under Rs. 100.

37 suits above Rs. 100 and below 500.

1 suit above Rs. 1,000 and below 5000.

49 of these suits were decided ex parte, 107 admitted and compounded, 375 struck off the file and 27 otherwise disposed of. The average duration was 65 of a day against 18 of last year (Appendix X).

35. The opening balance of applications for the execution of decrees was 4, while 66 applications against 46 of last year were presented for the execution of decrees, the aggregate value being Rs. 4,639 (including Rs. 1,052 as opening balance) against Rs 12,302 of last year. Of the 70 applications, 69 against 52 of last year were disposed of, leaving 1 pending at the close of the year. The value of 69 applications disposed of was Rs. 5,660 and the value of 1 which remained pending was Rs. 31. (Vide Appendix XI).

36. There were 8 applications, including 1 from last year for appeal to the Council from the decision of the 1st Class Magistrate. ^{Civil appeals.} Of these 7 were disposed of and one remained pending at close of the year. The value of appeals filed during the year was Rs. 1,754 against 1,661 of last year. These appeals were disposed of as under:—Decision of the Lower Court.

Confirmed in	...	...	...	...	...	2
Reversed in	...	...	...	...	...	2
Amended in	...	...	...	...	...	3

The average duration was 1.7 months against 22 days of last year. This year too no original suit came up before the Council.

37. There were 64 prisoners in the Jail on 1st October 1912 while 130 were admitted during the year under review making ^{Prison.} a total of 194. Of these, 150 against 137 of last year were released, on completion of their terms or on important State occasions. 1 died of diarrhoea against 2 in last year and 1 was transferred to the Central Jail, Ajmer, preparatory to his being transported to the Andamans. There were 42 prisoners in the Jail at the close of the year.

The number of Banswara prisoners in the Central Jail, Ajmer, was 4 and in the Andamans 6.

The conduct of prisoners generally remained satisfactory throughout the year.

38. The total Jail expenditure during the year under report worked up to Rs. 4,321 against Rs. 3,943 during the previous year. This includes the cost of establishment but excludes cost of Jail guard which is a part of the State Police and is paid for from that head. It also includes an expenditure of Rs. 559 remitted to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Ajmer, and Rs. 620 to the Superintendent, Port Blair on, account of 4 and 6 Banswara prisoners confined respectively in the Central Jail, Ajmer and in the Andamans.

39. The Jail industries continued to make good progress. Coarse cloth, Niwar, Ropes, Tatpati and Carpets of all sizes and Jail industries. qualities are now being made by the prisoners. The net profit on this account was Rs. 260 against Rs. 170 of last year.

To relieve the Jailor of clerical work in order to devote more time to Jail factory and Jail management work a clerk was added to the Jail Staff.

40. Only 2 documents (sale deeds) of the aggregate value of Rs. 671 were registered during the year under report Registration. against 3 of the aggregate value of Rs. 881 during the preceding year. The amount of fees, realized was Rs. 4 against Rs. 6 of last year. The advantages of registration are still not realized by the public of Banswara.

41. No new arrangements for extraditing criminals were entered with any other State during the year. The extradition Extradition. rules formulated by Mewar D'arbar which were referred to in last year's report have not yet been brought into force. Banswara State has at present arrangement for the extradition of criminals with Partabgarh, Dungarpur, Jhabua, Rutlam, Sailana, Piploda, Gwalior and Indore States and with the British District of Jhalod and Panch Mahals. There are now only two States—Sunth Rampur and Mewar on the Banswara Border with which no sort of extradition exists.

During the year under report Banswara extradited 6 prisoners to the undermentioned States :—

To Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	1
„ Rutlam	...	...	...	...	1
„ Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	4

5 prisoners were extradited to Banswara by the following States :—

By Sunth	...	...	...	...	1
„ Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	1
„ Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	3

42. Only one Border Court between Southern Rajputana and Rewakantha presided over by Major Hamilton and the Political Border Court. Agent, Rewakantha was held in the month of March 1913 at Sallupat. The number of cases amicably settled between Banswara and the other neighbouring States at the Border Court is as follows :—

Banswara	versus	Sunth	6 cases.
Sunth	„	Banswara	3 cases.
Dungarpur	„	„	1 case

Two cases Banswara versus Kushalgarh were also amicably settled.

43. In the 6 cases "*Banswara versus Sunth*" decrees aggregating Rs. 350 were awarded in favour of Banswara and a criminal was also extradited by Sunth to this State. In the 3 cases "*Sunth versus Banswara*" a decree for Rs. 16 was awarded in favour of Sunth against Banswara. A decree for Rs. 20 was also awarded in favour of Banswara State against Kushalgarh.

44. During the year under report a paid Secretary was appointed to look after the Municipal affairs. There was no other change in the staff and the personnel of the Members. The Municipal affairs continued to make good progress. The appointment of the paid Secretary was conducive to a great improvement of sanitation and street lighting. The roads within Municipal limits were also maintained in good condition. A sum of Rs. 334 was spent in repairing the feeders about a mile in length of the Rajtalao. This filled the tank to more than its normal extent but the precipitate rainfall about 19 inches on the 27th and 28th July 1913 damaged it and swept away a part of the earthwork.

45. During the year under report a further sum of Rs. 2,683 was spent out of Municipal funds towards the construction of King George V. School.

46. To the opening balance of Rs. 12,386 Rs. 8,399; against Rs. 6,818 of last year were added as receipts during the year making a total of Rs. 20,785.

Out of this amount of Rs. 20,785, Rs. 8,583 against Rs. 10,562 of last year were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 12,202 at the close of the year. (Appendix XVI).

47. Mr. Hari Ram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Banswara has, on an allowance, been appointed Health Officer to look after the sanitation of the town, which improved much by his supervision and directions.

48. During the year under report a set of new rules was framed by the President (Kamdar) and passed by the Committee to conduct the business of the Municipal Board and to improve the sanitation of the town.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

49. The rainfall of 1911-12 though sufficient was somewhat erratic in distribution. It also ceased prematurely thus slightly affecting the out-turn of Kharif and Rabi crops of the year under report. The former was estimated from 8 to 14 annas in the rupee and the latter was proportionately below the average, but Rabi was materially helped by local showers in November 1913. The fodder supply was, however sufficient and in most places ample.

Generally speaking no anxiety was felt but in some villages which had deficient rainfall in the preceding year some difficulty was felt. The situation was met by the suspension of land revenue in 95 villages amounting to Rs. 8,939 but out of this amount Rs. 3,514 were voluntarily paid by the Rayats as in some villages owing to winter rains Rabi yielded a fair outturn. The rainfall of 1912-13 commenced in the 3rd week of May, but no heavy falls which characterise the bursting of the monsoon were recorded. By the end of June all the stations had recorded rainfall between 5 and 12 inches ; from the 4th week of June onward monsoon conditions prevailed and the weather was disturbed, but the current assumed its full vigour in the 4th week of July when on the 27th and 28th Banswara recorded 18.8, Bhungra 14.94, Khamera 10.46, Danpur 16.69, Garhi 11.64, Sallupat 18.76, Shergarh 16.59 and Kalinjra 16.88.

50. There were great inundations of the Mahi and Annas rivers which overflowed their banks and swept away some crops situated on their margin; but the villages were fortunately vacated in time by the Bhils, by whom they were inhabited, and so there was no loss of life.

In the 2nd and 3rd week of August fair weather prevailed and in the 4th week it was again disturbed and continued to be so up to the 2nd week in September. The total rainfall of the year 1912-13 at the various rain-gauge stations was as under:

Banswara	...	...	...	...	...	54.61
Bhungra	...	...	...	...	...	52.49
Khamera	...	...	...	...	...	48.80
Danpur	...	...	...	...	...	47.28
Garhi	...	...	...	...	...	55.84
Sallupat	...	...	...	...	...	58.31
Shergarh	...	...	...	...	...	51.12
Kalinjra	...	...	...	...	...	54.10

(*Vide Appendix XVII.*)

The heavy and excessive rainfall damaged the Kharif crops in low places, but the mischief was minimised as the cultivators replaced the damaged Makki by a more valuable Paddy crop for which heavy rains are necessary and congenial.

Wages and labour. 51. The wages were steady during the year and stood at the following figures:—

Figures:

Day labourer	...	...	...	Rs. 5 per month.
Groom	...	...	...	5 "
Mason	...	...	...	15 "
Carpenter	...	...	...	15 "
Blacksmith	...	...	...	15 "
Tailor	...	...	...	15 "

52. The rainfall of 1912 arrested a further rise in prices and gave it a downward tendency. The prices therefore ruled easier than those of last year.

Wheat, Maize and Gram which were selling at $10\frac{1}{4}$, $10\frac{1}{4}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively in September 1912 rose to $12\frac{1}{4}$, $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $15\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee in June 1913. From June to September 1913 the fallen prices were maintained and after September they were further lower down by the copious and excessive rainfall of 1913. In September the 3 staple grains viz., Wheat, Maize and Gram were selling at $12\frac{1}{4}$, $18\frac{1}{4}$, and 15 seers per rupee. (Vide Appendix XVIII.)

53. The year under report covers second 6 months of the 1st year first 6 months of the second year of the new Contract Excise. in consequence of the monsoon of 1912 setting in late the enhancement of duty and selling price was effected from 1st November instead of 1st October of that year as was stipulated.

59. During the year under report 1,219 gallons of 25° U. P. and 158,003 gallons of 60° U. P. were issued against 1,485 and 144,808 gallons respectively of the previous year. The amount of duty on liquor thus issued was Rs. 55,285-9-0 (Rs. 818-6-6 on liquor of 25° U. P. and Rs. 54,467-2-9 on liquor of 60° U. P. Total Abkari revenue (including the duty on 332 gallons of 25° U. P. and 9,426 gallons of 60° U. P., remaining balance on the dates from which the enhanced rates were brought into effect) amounted to Rs. 57,020 of which Rs. 50,021 were paid by the contractor during the year. A sum of Rs. 10,535 was paid as compensation to the Jagirdars for closing their stills.

It is to be noted that the enhancement of the selling price did not affect the sale of liquor, which shows the drinking classes have money enough to spend on liquor.

55. The number of cases of illicit manufacture and smuggling of liquor was 94 against 49 of last year. Of these 94 cases 79 Smuggling cases. involving 391 persons were compounded by Maliekma Khas on accepting compensation in shape of fines amounting to Rs. 1,176-4-0 and 14 involving 78 persons were tried judicially and 69 of them were convicted, four being released. The amount of fines imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 366.

56. Two new shops were opened and 1 closed during the year under report. The number of shcps at the close of the year was therefore 76 against 75 of last year.

The expenditure on the up keep of the Excise Department was Rs. 2,822 against Rs. 2,221 of last year.

57. It is to be noted with satisfaction that Mr. Shaakambari Prasad the Distillery Officer and Bapu Madan Singh the travelling Inspector

have taken a great interest in Abkari affairs, and the latter has shown zeal and tact to a marked degree in detection of cases of illegal manufacture.

Opium. 58. The departmental sale of opium this year fetched a profit of Rs. 8,478 against Rs. 6,820 of last year.

Intoxicating drugs. 59. The sale of the monopoly of the vend of intoxicating drugs including import duty was Rs. 77 against Rs. 55 of last year.

Forests. 60. Reserved Forest areas continued to be the same as last year, no addition having been made during the year under report.

Organization. 61. There was no change in the three ranges already instituted. Some alterations have been made in some of the beat limits of the Forest Guards.

Line. 62. About 25 miles in length of boundary has been demarcated and 410 miles of demarcation line 10" broad has also been cleared.

Pillars. 63. 196 large and 763 small intermediate pillars have been erected.

Roads and paths. 64. About 30 miles of inspection path have been cleared.

Forest outposts. 65. In all 7 out-posts have been erected, 2 in Bawara-Kalinjra, one in Pipalda-Pipalkhund and four in Bhungra Jagpura ranges.

Forest fire. 66. Out of a total area of 255 square miles of Reserved forests 190 square miles escaped fire as compared with 199 square miles of last year.

Forest offences. 67. The total number of forest offences which came under observation during the year was 53 as noted below :—29 offences for unauthorized fellings occurred and they were all detected and compounded. 2 offences for poaching were compounded. Out of 22 fire offences, 4 were compounded, in two, offenders were judicially tried and convicted, in seven nothing could be done as the fire crept in from adjacent states and 9 remained untraced.

Lac culture. 68. As all the lac insects were destroyed by hot winds and heavy rains fresh areas have been selected and prepared for the receiving of lac seed.

69. The total receipts of the forest department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,662-11-9 against Rs. 12,150. They are as detailed below :—

	1912-13	1911-12
Royalty on export	4,668-4-11	7,206-0-0
Grazing fees	4,792-0-9	4792-0-0
Mines and quarries	380-12-0	99-0-0
Compensation	509-10-0	53-0-0
Royalty on fire wood	243-5-6	nil
Garden	68-10-6	nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,662-11-8	12,150-0-0

The total expenditure was Rs. 7,476-13-3 during the year as against Rs. 5,862-8-5 of last year.

70. The fall in total receipts of the Forest department is mainly due to the non-receipt of the compensation for Mohowa flowers from the Abkari contractor. During the year under notice there was some difficulty in the management of the Forest in as much as one Forester resigned and the services of two were dispensed with. One Havildar also was judicially tried for defalcation and sentenced to two months simple imprisonment.

71. The customs income rose from Rs. 60,495-7-0 of last year to Rs. 78,174-12-0 this year. Imports rose from Rs. 16,104-5-7 to Rs. 23,239-4-3 and the exports from Rs. 43,932-0-1 to Rs. 53,944-1-3.

Appendix XXVIII gives the figures under the detailed tariff heads.

72. The increase on the import side was fairly distributed in all the commodities and was chiefly noticeable under sugar (which rose from Rs. 1,554-12-0 to Rs. 2,133-1-3) cocoanuts under kirana (from Rs. 856-2-9 to Rs. 1,448-9-6) cloths of all kinds (from Rs. 5,065-15-6 to Rs. 7,469-5-9) and tobacco (Rs. 2,802-9-0 to Rs. 4,672-2-3) on the export side also there was increase under almost all the commodities and was more marked under Til (which rose from Rs. 7,399-11-6 to Rs. 22,157-12-6) and bullocks and cattle from Rs. 3,943-0-0 to Rs. 7,381-0-0) on the export side there were some noticeable decreases also viz., under food grains (which fell from Rs.) 1,823-11-6 to Rs. 656-9-3), Ghee (which fell from Rs. 19,093-1-6 to Rs. 12,423-13-3 and spices (which fell from Rs. 1,406-4-9 to Rs. 343-11-0).

73. In consequence of large receipt under customs, a bonus amounting to one month's pay was granted to the staff. The total expenditure on account of the department (including pay, travelling allowance, contingencies, etc.,) was Rs. 11,715 against Rs. 10,468 of last year.

74. The number of cases of the breach of customs rules was 190 including 22 which remained over from last year against 158 of last year of which 167 against 136 were decided and 23 against 22 remained pending at the close of the year. The amount of fines and forfeitures in these cases amounted to Rs. 1,038-6-6 against Rs. 672 of last year. Of the 167 cases decided this year 165 were disposed of by Mahekma Khas and 2 by the 1st Class Magistrate.

75. The local trade consists of nothing important beyond the export Trade. of surplus agricultural produce of the country and the import of condiments, cloth, kerosine oil and other necessaries of life. The principal products are Makki, Til, Cotton, Wheat and Gram.

76. As mentioned in last year's report to remove the want of Bankers to capitalize the petty trades and to stimulate the commercial enterprise the Darbar started a State Bank to advance money on security and at low rates of interest. This scheme has been very popular with the traders, who are taking advantage of the same and the result has been that trade in general was better than last year; as will be seen from the following statement where the volume of trade of the previous year as compared with that of the year in review.

Tariff heads.	IMPORT.	
	1912-13.	1911-12.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Cloth of all kinds	4,979	3,377
Cotton...	1,254	1,535
Tobacco	4,672	2,803
Sugar..	4,266	3,109
Salt	14,779	14,367
Gur	3,099	1,089
Kirana	5,086	3,275
Oils of all kinds	2,648	1,710

	EXPORT.		
	1912-13.	1911-12.	
Ghee	4,141	6,364	Maunds.
Grain	657	7,150	...
Kirana	2,331	3,742	...
Til	44,316	16,275	...
Cattle	47,706	19,008	Number.

77. The local mercantile communities have also begun to give impetus to trade as they have arranged to start a cotton ginning Factory on the co-operative system and almost all the shares of the company have been subscribed.

This is indirectly a result of the orders of Mahakma Khas to the effect that the cultivators be persuaded to grow cotton in the black cotton soil as it was a very rich crop from a commercial point of view. It is hoped that the produce of cotton will be considerable and the factory will work well.

78. There are no indigenous industries worth the name in the State.
Manufactures. Only wooden toys and other lacquered articles are manufactured locally for trade.

79. The expenditure on Public Works during the year under report was Rs. 23,436 as against Rs. 21,367 during the preceding year. The original works are responsible for Rs. 8,306 while repairs cost Rs. 12,159. The figures under these two divisions during the previous year were Rs. 10,800 and Rs. 7,824. The cost of establishment was Rs. 2,971 during the year against Rs. 2,733 during the preceding year. The original works consist of the construction of a part of King George V. School and the completion of the reception room at Shrigarh Palace, and the construction of Customs Nakas.

80. A sum of Rs. 3,414 was also spent by the Municipality of Banswara on Public Works as already detailed under "Municipal Administration."

81. The number of Post Offices remain the same as last year *viz*, one sub-office at Banswara and 3 branch offices at Danipiulia, Post Office. Talwara and Garhi. As already said, Banswara has postal communication with Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Line and with Sagwara and Dungarpur, through Talwara and Garhi. A sum of Rs. 25-13-0 was paid to the Postal Authorities as deficiency in the maintenance of the branch office at Danipiulia against Rs. 9-1-0 of last year. A further sum of Rs. 11-1-0 was paid as deficiency in the maintenance of the branch office at Talwara. Like last year no deficiency was paid for the maintenance of the Telegraph office at Banswara.

82. No. coins are minted in the State. Imperial currency is the Mint only legal tender throughout the state.

83. The economic condition of the people has much improved as the crops of past years were good and there have been no bad years after the great famine of 1900. The cultivators are generally reported to be in a far better condition than before the land settlement of 1907 which encouraged them to take too much cultivation. Prices were not so high as during last year. The wages have a tendency to rise and labour is becoming difficult to obtain as the majority,
Economic condition.

of the labouring classes have devoted themselves to cultivation. The Abkari income was about three times that of the last year, which shows that the people can afford to drink, though the prices of liquor have been enhanced.

84. There has been no noticeable immigration or emigration.

85. The agricultural prospects at the close of the year were very bright as the rainfall during the year under notice was phenomenal beating the record of past years.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

86. The year under review from a financial point of view was a prosperous one as it closed with a balance of Rs. 1,69,321 against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,09,927. The total gross revenue from all sources during the year was Rs. 3,71,385 against Rs. 2,32,211 of last year and Rs. 2,75,143 of the year before there being a general increase under important heads of revenue. This year's receipts mark record figures in the history of Banswara revenue. The land revenue brought in Rs. 1,44,586 against Rs. 99,411 of last year and Rs. 1,37,162 of the year before last, the increase being due to the recovery of a part of the arrears of suspensions from last year. The total income from Customs and Excise remarkably exceeded the previous two years' figures as it rose to Rs. 1,38,565 from Rs. 94,252 of last year and Rs. 93,460 of the year before last in consequence of increased Excise receipts (Rs. 60,370 against Rs. 26,882 of last year and Rs. 15,264 of the year before). There were also increases under heads Judicial, Stamps, and Miscellaneous. There was however a decrease under "Forest" which fell from Rs. 12,150 to Rs. 10,663 owing to export of Mohuwa being prohibited and the demand of compensation for the same being due from the Abkari Contractor.

87. The extraordinary receipts this year have swelled by Rs. 38,304 being the amount of the Banswara State share of the Opium profit for the year received from Government.

Deposits also rose from Rs. 11,449 of last year to Rs. 13,783 this year.

88. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,78,528 Expenditure against 2,46,126 of last year and Rs. 279,294 of the year before last. The ordinary expenditure rose from Rs. 1,94,214 of last year to Rs. 2,33,671 this year, while the extraordinary expenditure fell from Rs. 51,912 to Rs. 44,852. The noticeable increase is under "Loans" which includes Rs. 39,870 advanced to jagirdars and cultivators. It is really no expenditure in the true sense of the word but a sort of investment. There were other increases under heads "Allowances to His Highness' family" (Rs. 23,429 to Rs. 24,690) due to separate personal

allowances granted to the Bapüs, the organization of the Forest Department (Rs. 5,463 to Rs. 8,090) "Customs and Excise" (Rs. 12,582 to Rs. 14,537) to the reorganization of the Excise Department, Public Works (Rs. 10,868 to Rs. 13,831) to the greater number of repairs to buildings; "Education" (Rs. 4230 to Rs. 4735) to the expansion of the department by opening new schools and miscellaneous (Rs. 11,323 to Rs. 14,877) to the Abkari compensation paid to the Jagirdar of Garhi from that head. There were other decreases, the most noticeable being under "Foreign contribution". The last year's figures under this head were swelled by the payment of arrears of the contribution towards the cost of the Political Agency while this year only the ordinary yearly contribution was paid.

89. On the extraordinary side there were increases under "Palace" (Rs. 1,302 to Rs. 6,129 due to the marriage of one of the illegitimate daughters of the late Highness (Rs. 1,000), journey expenses of Bhamwär Lalji to Sirohi (Rs. 1,500), expenses in connection with the birth of Chhotabaiji (Rs. 500) and ornaments for Kunwarani Sahiba (Rs. 2,980). Under "Police" (Rs. 268 to Rs. 2,695) owing to the purchase of new uniforms for the force. There were decreases also especially under heads "Public Works" (Rs. 10,800 to Rs. 8,511) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 15,369 to Rs. 2,902) Delhi Durbar alone being responsible last year for increasing the expenditure under the head (Rs. 13,086 *vide* Appendix XXII).

90. To utilize the surplus balance lying in the Treasury a State Bank has been started with an initial capital of Rs. 50,000 from which fund money is to be advanced to the Jagirdars and to the Public on reliable security. This scheme has been very popular with the public.

91. To meet emergencies of famine, a "Famine Reserve Fund," is Famine Reserve opened by investing Rs. 38,304 with the Alliance Bank of Fund. Simla, and the Darbar propose to increase that investment to a capital of Rs. 1,00,000 and to transfer the amount subsequently to the Bank of Bombay.

92. The financial condition of the State is now very satisfactory, Assets and Liabilities. its assets including loans advanced to Jagirdars amounted to more than two lacs as shown below :—

Statement showing assets and outstanding liabilities of the
Banswara State on the 1st October 1913.

State.	ASSETS.				Liabilities.	Net assets exclusive of Opium juice worth Rs. 600 in stock.
	Cash in Treasury	Cash in the Alliance Bank of Simla	Debts Due.	Total		
Banswara.	1,31,016/-	38,304/-	36,000/-	2,05,320/-	nil.	2,05,320/-

93. A. comparison with the revenue of Samvat 1959 when the British

Government took the Administration of the State into hand will show that a remarkable improvement in the finances of the State has been made during the past ten years. The receipts in Samvat 1959 from all sources being about Rs. 1,48,000/- while during the year under notice they have risen to Rs. 3,71,385/- i. e. exactly to two and a half times of what they were before administration. Besides that a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 received from the Government of India in 1903 has also been paid off.

94. The double lock system continues to work well.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

95. The number of dispensaries was the same as last year *viz.*, 2,

Dispensaries. The number of out-door-patients treated during the year under report at the dispensary at the capital was 30,373 against 30,963 during the previous year; the daily average attendance being 259.92 against 273.62. The number of indoor-patients treated at Banswara was 41 against 72 of last year. Of these 41.38 were cured, 1 died and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year. This year also no epidemic disease broke out. The principal diseases being malaria, ulcer, diseases of the eye, ear, respiratory organs, digestive system and skin. It is noteworthy that a number of cases of guineaworm in the town greatly decreased this year, which is due to constant disinfection of drinking water in wells and *baories* by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The total cost for the upkeep of the Dispensary during the year under report including contingencies was Rs. 3,386 against Rs. 3,185 of, last year.

96. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 1,102

Vaccination. against 1,211 during last year, of which 1,097 against 1,190 of last year were successful and 5 against 21 unsuccessful. The expenditure on account of vaccination was the same as during the previous year *viz.*, Rs. 138.

97. The number of births and deaths recorded at Banswara during

Births and Deaths. the year under report were 125 and 199 respectively, against 118 and 228 during the previous year. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population was 16.31 and 25.97 respectively against 15.39 and 29.75 of last year. The number of births and deaths in the whole State including Banswara town was 2177 and 2,609 respectively against 2726 and 1953 of last year. The ratio per thousand of population being 29 and 42 respectively against 31 and 40 of last year.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

98. The year under report witnessed a considerable expansion of the Education department of the State.

The following were the proposals sanctioned as suggested by the Hon'ble the Agent Governor-General, Rajputana:—

1. A branch school teaching up to the Vernacular Middle consisting of the marginally noted staff was to be added to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at the Capital.
- 1 Head Master.
1 2nd Master.
1 3rd Master.
1 Urdu Teacher.
2. A Girls' school to be newly opened.
3. Four new village schools to be started at Loharia, Sareri, Barodea and Raiyana Villages.
4. Pay of village teachers to be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per mensam.
5. Two middle passed students of the school to be sent to Ajmer to study for the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University.

99. There is at Banswara one Anglo-Vernacular institution called the Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching up to the Middle standard with a prescribed course of English, with Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu as second languages. Three boys were sent this year from the school to appear at the Rajputana Middle School Examination of whom one came out successful and was placed in the 2nd division.

100. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th September 1913 as compared with 274 on the same date in the previous year was 298. The daily average attendance during the year was 235.95 against 174.44 of the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,454 against Rs. 3,192 of last year. The income from fees was the same as during the previous year, i.e. Rs. 302.

101. The prize distribution of the School took place in January 1913 in the Kushalbag office where the prizes were kindly given away to the successful students by Mrs. Hamilton, the occasion being graced by the presence of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib, Major Hamilton and Shriman Maharaj Kunwar Sahib.

The institution during the year was visited by Major R. E. A. Hamilton, I. A., Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

The Hindi Branch was started in July 1913.

102. This institution was opened in July 1913 and named as "Maharani Girls' School". It removed a long-felt want.

Girls' School. The number of pupils on the rolls on 30th September 1913.

was 34 while the daily attendance was 26. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 145 only.

103. The number of village schools rose during the year from 9 to 12. The school at Raiyana could not for want of a building be ^{Village Schools.} opened this year. The number of boys on the rolls on 30th September 1913 in these schools rose from 305 (on the same date of last year) to 395 while the daily attendance rose from 202.29 of last year to 285.53 this year. The expenditure on account of these schools also rose from Rs. 1038 to Rs. 1136. The school at Partapur remained closed for a greater part of the year as the villagers have not yet completed the construction of the school building.

A relieving teacher was also appointed during the year under report. The pay of village teachers was raised from Rs. 10 to 12 per mensem.

104. Two students^s of the Anglo-Vernacular schools *viz.* Kothari Chhagan Lal and Sham Lal were granted scholarships to study for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University at Ajmer. The latter however returned to Banswara and gave up his studies.

105. In consequence of the increase of inspection work entailed on account of the above referred to additions in the number of institutions an Inspection Allowance was sanctioned to the Head Master of the A.V. School.

106. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 4,735 against Rs. 4,230 of last year. As all the new proposals could be given effect to only in the latter part of the year, the expenditure did not reach the proposed estimates.

107. The new building called "King George V. School" erected as a Memorial of the Coronation Darbar is reaching completion.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

108. The Hamilton Library is flourishing and the stock of books is ^{Hamilton Lib-} increasing. The Garden in front has much improved ^{rary.} during the year. The institution has become popular with townspeople, many of whom come there to read every evening.

Major Hamilton after whose name the institution was founded visited it after 10 years and was pleased to give a donation of Rs. 100 for the purpose of buying books for Hindi readers.

The institution and the garden are maintained by the Municipality and the State, each contributing Rs. 200 a year for the purpose.

109. The number of persons reported to have been bitten by snakes this year was 18 against 27 of last year. Of whom 11 died and seven against 11 of last year were cured by incision and application of permanganate of potash.

Cattle disease. 110. The cattle disease continued spasmodically. The number of cattle which fell a prey to it was 410.

Treasure Trove. 111. The collection of the Treasure trove unearthed last year in Surwania village was deciphered and classified by Pandit Gauri Shankar, Curator of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. The number of coins was reduced to 2399 as on clearing them the curator found that 10 coins were nothing but coating of rust formed on the original, giving it the appearance of two coins stuck together. These coins belonged to Western Kshatrapas (10 Kshatrapas and 11 Maha Kshatrapas) and bear dates from Saka year 103 (A. D. 181) to 275 (A. D. 353) as detailed below:—

- I. Maha Kashatrapa Rudra Sinh I, son of Maha Kshatrapa Rudra Daman; 4 coins dating between Saka years 103 (A. D. 181) and 114 (A. D. 192).
- II. Maha Kshatrapa Ishwar Datta. 6 coins of the 1st year of his reign.
- III. Maha Kshatrapa Rudra Sena I, son of Maha Kshatrapa Rudra Sinh I. 12 coins dating between Saka year 135 (A. D. 213) to 142 (A. D. 220).
- IV. Kshatrapa Damajadshri II, son of Maha Kshatrapa Rudra-sena I. 2 coins dating between Saka years 15 (x) to 155 (A. D. 233).
- M. K. Damasena, son of M. K. Rudra Sinh I. 13 coins dating between Saka years 150 (A.D. 228) to 155 (A.D. 233).
- VI. K. Virdaman son of Maha Kshatrapa Damasena. 5 coins dating between Saka year 158 (A.D. 256) to 160 (A. D. 238).
- VII. K. Yashadaman I, son of Maha Kshatrapa Damasena. 2 coins of Saka year 1 (xx).
- VIII. Maha Kshatrapa Yashadaman, son of Maha Kshatrapa Damasen. 4 coins dating between Saka years 16 (x), or 16 (0) and 16 (1) (A. D. 239).
- IX. K. Vijayasena, son of Maha Kshatrapa Damasena. 8 coins of Saka year 160 (A. D. 238).
- X. Maha Kshatrapa Vijayasena, son of Maha Kshatrapa Damasen. 105 coins dating between Saka year 161 (A. D. 239) and 172 (A. D. 250).

XI. Maha Kshatrapa Damajadshri III, son of Maha Kshatrapa Damasena. 65 coins dating between Saka years 172 (A. D. 250) to 176 (A. D. 254).

XII. Maha Kshatrapa Rudrasena II, son of K. Virdaman. 333 coins dating between Saka years 178 (A. D. 256) to 196 (A. D. 274) &c.

XIII. K. Vishwa Sena, son of K. Rudrasena II. 147 coins dating between Saka years 198 (A. D. 276) to 200 (A. D. 278) &c.

XIV. Maha Kshatrapa Vishwa Sinh, son of Maha Kshatrapa Rudrasen II. 27 coins (25 are without dates and 2 with dates illegible).

XV. K. Bhartridaman, son of Maha Kshatrapa Rudrasena II. 147 coins dating between Saka years 200 (A. D. 278) to 204 (A. D. 282) &c.

XVI. Maha Kshatrapa Bhartridaman, son of Maha Kshatrapa Rudrasen. 457 coins dating between Saka years 206 (A. D. 284) to 217 (A. D. 298) &c., &c.

XVII. K. Vishwasena son of Maha Kshatrapa Bhartridaman. 385 coins dating between Saka years 215 (A. D. 293) to 226 (A. D. 304) &c., &c.

XVIII. K. Rudra Sinh II, son of Swami Jivadaman. 160 coins dating between Saka year 226 (A. D. 304) to 236 (A. D. 314). &c., &c.

XIX. K. Yasodaman II, son of K. Rudra Sinha II. 157 coins dating between Saka years 239 (A. D. 317) to 254 (A. D. 332). &c., &c.

XX. Maha Kshatrapa Swami Rudrasena III, son of Maha Kshatrapa Swami Rudradaman II. 43 coins dating between Saka years 270 (A. D. 348) to 275 (A. D. 353) &c.

A. 134 coins bear incomplete inscriptions which show that they belong to a son of Rudrasena.

B. 15 coins of a son of Damasena.

C. 3 coins of a son of Maha Kshatrapa Rudrasinha.

D. 45 coins bear so incomplete or illegible inscription that they cannot be assigned to any Ruler.

E. 55 coins bear no legend at all, the obverse having a bust and the reverse a blurred counter impression of the bust.

F. 3 coins.

(*Pieces of coins.*)

I. 2 pieces of a coin of Kshatrapa Swami Rudra Daman III son of M. K. Swami Rudra Daman II bearing date 272 (350 A. D.).

II. Several pieces of 2 coins.

III. Specimen pieces of coating of rust.

112. Besides the above by the end of the year silver and copper coins of the Mugal period were discovered in the villages of Madalda and Wajwana. They are to be sent to the Curator of the Rajputana Museum for deciphering and classification.

113. Two applications for exploring licenses are pending consideration of the Darbar. The mineral sought to be explored is Mines. Manganese, ore of which is said to exist in the State.

114. There were 45 and 41 cases of marriages and deaths respectively including 3 which remained over from last year. 33 Waltukrit Sabha. cases of marriages and 40 of deaths were disposed of leaving 12 and 1 respectively pending at the close of the year. There were 14 delinquencies in respect of these marriages and deaths, 13 of which are pending orders of the Darbar and in one the father of the bridegroom was fined.

115. Two more Tazimi Thikanas Ganora and Gopinath-ka-garha were placed during the year under the management of the Court of Wards. Court of Wards, owing to the deaths of the Jagirdars and the estates being incumbered. At the same time it is also proposed that the estates of Matwala and Tezpur be released as the ward of the former has mended his ways and the latter has attained his majority.

The following statement shows how the estates under the management of the Court of Wards stand financially.—

Serial No.	Name of Estates.	Opening balance for 1912-13.	Revenue for 1912-13.	Total.	Expenditure for 1912-13.	Closing balance for 1912-13.	Repayment of debt for 1912-13.	Debt out-standing at the close of 1912-13.	REMARKS.
1.	Molan ...	672	4,656	5,328	4,866	462	1,600	1,443	
2.	Surpur	1,535	3,681	5,216	3,558	1,658	nil		
3.	Tejpur	4,331	5,238	9,569	5,782	3,787	„		
4.	Metwala	731	4,885	5,616	5,098	518	712	4,745	
5.	Kundlan	6,185	2,016	8,201	1,546	6,655	nil		
6.	Chhaja	1,202	2,015	3,217	1,551	1,666	„		
7.	Bichhawara ...	38	1,706	1,744	1,697	47	400	1,201	
8.	Ombada	111	495	606	591	15	68	643	
9.	Dilwara	207	568	775	729	46	nil	216	
10.	Parda Odharjika.	31	321	352	325	27	240	932	
11.	Dhanabao	821	544	1,365	320	1,045	nil	...	
12.	Ganora	nil	5,781	5,781	5,644	137	1,217	20,600	
13.	Gopinath-ka-garha ...	..	3,486	3,486	2,910	546	1,117	2,316	

116. About five lacs of sheaves weighing 5,000 maunds of grass are in stock for future State use in times of scarcity and ^{Grass storage} famine; while the number of sheaves stacked for private purposes by the raiyats as a precautionary measure for famine was 36,66,500 weighing 36,665 maunds of grass.

117 (i) The Accountant Mr. Sanmukh Ram has done useful work both as Accountant and Secretary to the Maharaj Kunwar ^{Notice of officers.} Sahib. Lala Ramjidas who officiated for him for a month and a half as Accountant also worked well.

2. Meer Afzal Ali, the Faujdar, the Superintendent of Customs, Pandit Ambalal, the State Engineer Babu Banke Lal; and the Head Master and Inspector of Schools, Pandit Shri Niwas Dixit, did particularly well for their departments.

3. The new officers, Babu Nand Lal Banerji, of Forest, Babu Shakambari Prasad, of the Distillery, and Bapu Madan Singh, Travelling Inspector of Abkari, have shown great zeal in reorganising and supervising their departments.

4. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pathak Hari Ram Bhai Shankar continued to be popular and hard working as ever.

SHRI RAM DIXIT,
Kamdar, Banswara State.

THE KUSHALGARH CHIEFSHIP.

The Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays tribute to both the Banswara and Rutlam States, and is also bound to the former by certain other obligations, is situated to the south of Banswara. Its boundary marching with the Rutlam, Sailana, Jhabua, Banswara and Indore territories, and also with the British Districts of the Panchmahals. Rao Udaisingh, the present chief is a Rathor Rajput, whose family originally came from Jodhpur. He is 56 years old. He has three sons, of whom the eldest, Kunwar Ranjitsingh takes a prominent and useful part in the administration of the Chiefship. The two younger sons, Kunwar Lachmansingh and Chatursingh, are studying at the Mayo College. Kunwar Ranjitsingh, who is 31 years old, has one son and one daughter, and Kunwar Lachmansingh has one son.

2. The area of the Chiefship is 340 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1911, is 22,005 souls, Bhils preponderating. The total Khalsa and Jagir villages stand as follows:—

	Inhabited Villages.	Uninhabited Villages.	Total.
	(1) Khalsa	40	223
(2) Jagir	103	13	116
Total.	286	53	349

For revenue administration the Chiefship is divided into 5 small Tehsils, over which the Tehsildars exercise minor judicial powers. There is a Sadar Adalat at the Capital, presided over by a Magistrate exercising first class criminal powers, who is at the same time Civil Judge. Appeals from his Court and all Sessions cases are dealt with by the Mahakmakhas. The proceedings in all trials for heinous offences are submitted by the Chiefship for the approval of the Political Agent. All sentences of death, transportation or imprisonment for life further require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. The Police number 74 of all ranks, including 4 sowars. Offenders are, as a rule, mutually extradited to and from the neighbouring States.

3. The total rainfall of the year was 71.10 inches as against 38.46 inches in 1911-1912. The average rainfall of the past 5 years is 35.94 inches. The monsoon broke earlier this year, in the month of May, and the rain was fairly distributed in the month of June. In July occurred the heaviest fall of about 44 inches which damaged the Kharif crop to some extent. The following statement shows the rainfall for each month of the monsoon of 1913:—

May , 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	4.31
June , , ...	...	...	...	...	9.86
July , , ...	...	...	...	...	43.89
August , , ...	...	...	...	...	8.15
September ...	...	...	...	...	3.39

4. The actual figures of receipts and expenditure as compared with those of the preceding year are reported to be as follows:—

	1912-1913.	1911-1912.
Receipts.		
Ordinary	59,576
Extraordinary	27,089
		<hr/>
		86,665
		<hr/>
		86,642
Expenditure.		
Ordinary	60,888
Extraordinary	18,899
		<hr/>
		79,787
		<hr/>
		81,910

5. The principal items of revenue were: Land Revenue, Rs. 22,513/-; Forests, Rs. 4,576/-; Customs, Rs. 8,417/-; Extra, Rs. 12,576/-; Judicial, 2,478/-; and Miscellaneous, Rs. 3,760/-.

The total debt stood at Rs. 27,090/- at the close of the year.

6. The Rao maintains a dispensary at the Capital in charge of a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The dispensary treated 3,654 patients at a cost of Rs. 965/-. There is an Anglo-Vernacular School at the Capital, where primary education is available. The expenditure on education was Rs. 338/- and the average daily attendance of boys was 65 as against 63 last year. There were 2 opium shops for retail sale as against 3 in the last year. There is a Government Branch Post Office in Kushalgarh town, the Chiefship has applied to make it a combined Post and Telegraph office.

7. The Rao and Kunwar Ranjitsingh went to Ajmer in November 1912 to attend the Durbar held during the visit of His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

H. A. K. GOUGH, MAJOR,

Political Agent,

Southern Rajputana States.

Appendix I.—Names of High Officials in the Banswara State showing changes in personnel during the year 1912-1913.

Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
Maharaj Kunwar Perthi Singhji ...	.....	1st June 1912	10th August 1912	Head of Police, P. W. and Forest Departments.
Pandit Sri Ram Dixit, B.A. ...	Kamdar ...	19th June 1911	...	.....
Mr. Sanmukhram ...	Accountant ...	1st September 1911	...	.....
Mr. Ramji Das Kalani ...	Officiating Accountant ...	1st February 1913	15th March 1913	During privilege leave of Mr. Sanmukhram.
Munshi Chheda Lal ...	Revenue Officer ...	25th April 1904	November 1912 ...	Dismissed for insubordination.
Munshi Chironji Lal ...	Officiating Revenue Officer ...	11th November 1912.	31st January ...	Resigned.
Munshi Mohamed Isalkh ...	Do. do.	1st February 1913	...	.....
Mr. Afzal Ali ...	Magistrate and Civil Judge ...	17th August 1903	.....	Reverted to Government Service.
Mr. Naqvi Mohamed Khan Khalil ...	Superintendent of Police ...	16th August 1911	14th May 1913	...
Munshi Nabi Bux ...	In charge of Police ...	15th May 1913	...	.....
Pandit Ambalal ...	Superintendent of Customs ...	8th March 1907	...	.....
Lala Pauna Lal ...	Officiating Superintendent of Customs ...	2nd April 1913	17th June 1913	...
Pandit Sri Nivas Dixit ...	Headmaster and Inspector of Village schools.	1st January 1909	...	.....
Mr. Nandlal Banerji ...	Forest Officer ...	11th January 1912	...	.....
Babu Bankey Lal ...	State Engineer ...	13th October 1906	...	.....
Mr. Ramji Das Kalani ...	Naib Kamdar ...	1st September 1911	...	.....
Pandia Maneck Lal ...	Officiating Naib Kamdar ...	1st December 1912	15th January 1914 ...	.....
Mr. Shakambari Pershad ...	Distillery Inspector ...	1st May 1912 ...	...	.....
Munshi Beluri Lal ...	Boundary Officer ...	27th February 1913 ...	...	.....

Appendix II.—List of laws in force in the Banswara State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
Indian Penal Code
Criminal Procedure Code
Revised Civil Procedure Code
Limitation Act
Court Fees Act	Adopted from British Indian Acts.
Registration Act
Stamp Act
Police Act of 1861
Contract Act (Act IX of 1872)
Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882)
Specific Relief Act (Act of 1877)
Customs and Excise Rules
Opium Rules
Municipal Rules
Cattle-pond Rules
Tuccavi Rules
Forest Rules
Qawaid Patwari
Qawaid Quanungoan
Qawaid Mal
Qawaid Numberdar
Begar Rules
Shikar Rules
Rules for stocking grass throughout the country as a precautionary measure against famine
Simple Rules for control and reclamation of criminal tribes
Rules for the conduct of work at the Distillery
Rules of business at liquor shops
Rules for Police Inspectors

Appendix III.—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Banswara State for 1912-1913.

Appendix IV.—Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1912-1913.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.			EDUCATION.			REMARKS.						
				Dismissed.	For grade, de-suspended or de-suspended partially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to write.	Number under instruction.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	1	120	1,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Rs. 15, horse allowance and Rs. 8-12 Pension contribution. He reverted to Government service in May 1913.
Clerk (Sharistadar)	1	* 8-120	220	1 fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Clerks	2	15	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Relieving Clerk	1	15	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Finger Impression Clerk	1	11	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Despatcher	1	8	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Inspector	1	35	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Court Inspector	1	20	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Thunadar	5	25	1,470	1 degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...
Head Constable	1	12	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Mohorir	5	11	671	1 fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...
Drill Master	1	17	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Havildars	18	8	1,667	2 fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Do.	125	7	168	8	11 fined	...	...	2	2	2	2	6	6	8	8	1
Sepoys	1	21	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowars	16	19	3,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D/o.	3*	14	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menials			19,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travelling allowance			314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies, including extraordinary items such as Uniforms, &c.			3,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	186	...	23,149	8		16	2	3	6	31	1								

This item includes 2 Bhistis at Rs. 5 each, and 1 Sweeper at Rs. 4.

Appendix V.—Statement showing the working of the Police in the Banswara State during the year 1912-1913.

STATE.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.			NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED.			NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.			PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS (COLUMNS 4 AND 5).			PERCENTAGE CONVICTED OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Banswara ..	232	216	203	253	203	253	144	175	59	77	71	69-17	71	69-17	71	69-17	71	69-17	71

Appendix VI.—Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Banswara State during the year 1912-1913.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.			AMOUNT RECOVERED.			PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	8
Banswara ..	5,239	5,612	2,239	2,969	42-51	52-92				

Appendix VII.—Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Banswara State during the year 1912-1913.

Appendix VIII.—Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Banswara State during the year 1912-1913.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						PERSONS REMAINING AT THE END						REMARKS.
		Brought to trial 1912-1913.			Total.			Convicted or referred.			Died, escaped or trans-			Persons remaining at the end of the year.						
Council ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	
Foujdar's Court ...	7	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrate, 2nd class ...	273	288	...	308	20	140	2	5	453	475	83	109	281	11	1	1	1	1	1	
Do. 3rd class ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	283	303	...	310	20	169	7	5	465	511	85	119	302	11	1	4	4	4	4	

Appendix IX.—Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Banswara State during 1912-1913.

TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.												REMARKS.					
	APPLICATIONS REJECTED.	SENTENCE CONFIRMED.	SENTENCE MONITRED.	SENTENCE REVERSED.	PROCEEDING QUASHED.			REFERRED.			FURTHER INQUIRY, ETC., ORDERED.							
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.						
	Number of applications.																	
1. Council	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Foujdar's Court	*23	...	...	38	12	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	...	...	38	12	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 23 Applications against Foujdar's Court.

†1 Application against 2nd class Magistrate Khardar.

Appendix X.—Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1912-1913.

COURT- MENTIAL.	FILED DUR- ING THE YEAR, RE- CEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON DEMAND.	OPENING BALANCE.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.	CLOSING BALANCE.	Suits FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.												Suits DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.												REMARKS.
						Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
General	3	209	561	209	564	206	558	3	6	21,010	10	533	18	523	37	...	1	...	49	107	35	27	21,651	65				
Sudder Adalat	...	3	209	561	209	564	206	558	3	6	21,010	10	533	18	523	37	...	1	...	49	107	35	27	21,651	65					
Total	...	3	209	561	209	564	206	558	3	6	21,010	10	533	18	523	37	...	1	...	49	107	35	27	21,651	65					

• This includes value of suits pending at the close of last year.

Appendix XI.—Civil Works.—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1912-1913.

TRIBUNAL	OPENING BALANCE.		APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			REMARKS.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadar Adalat...	6	4	1,052	46	66	4,639	52	70	5,691	48	69	5,660	4	1	31	69	...	...	...
Total	...	6	4	1,052	46	66	4,639	52	70	5,691	48	69	5,660	4	1	31	69	...	...

Appendix XII.—Civil Works—Number and result of appeal in Civil Suits 1912-1913.

TRIBUNAL.	OPENING BALANCE.	FILED DURING.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF DURING.	CLOSING BALANCE.	VALUE OF APPEAL FILED DURING.	HOW DISPOSED OF.										AVERAGE DURATION.	REMARKS.							
							Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Decisions remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadar Adalat	...	2	1	16	7	18	8	17	7	1	1,661	1,764	7	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	22 days	17 mon- ths.	

Appendix XIII.—Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the State during the year 1912-1913.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.				No. of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.				
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Past year.	Present year.										
				Past year.	Present year.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Banswara ...	1 prison:	64	130	208	194	48	59	42	4,321*	11 days	11 days	1 Prisoner died of diarrhoea. 160 Released. 1 Transferred to Aimer. 0 n. Andamans. 4 In. Aimer at the close of the year.					

* Including Rs. 559 remitted to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Aimer, for cost of maintenance for 1912-1913 of 10 Banswara prisoners, and Rs. 620 to the Superintendent, Port Blair, for 6 convicts transported to the Andamans.

Appendix XIV.—Registration of Documents in the Banswara State.

Name of State.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.				Documents Registered.	Value of Documents Registered.	Documents of which re-registering has been refused.	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					
1	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					
Banswara ...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Appendix XV.—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1912-1913.

Description.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sale deeds	...	3	881	6	4	671	4
Total	...	8	881	6	4	671	4
Deduct—Expenditure	3	...	...	2
Net Profit	3	...	...	2

Appendix XVI.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Banswara State during the year 1912-1913.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st October 1912.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banswara	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	9
...	12,386	6,818	8,399	20,785	10,562	8,583	12,202

Appendix XVII.—Statement of Rainfall in the Banswara State for 1912-1913.

STATE.	REMARKS.											
	Average of past five years.			Total of past year.			Total of past five years.			Total of past year.		
Banswara	Inches	...	...	5	31	9	4	54	40	39	42	42
	Cents	...	...	61	57	72	51	61	63	42	30	Not available.
Bhungra	Inches	...	...	2	7	25	12	4	52	17	17	
	Cents	...	...	54	49	85	2	2	49	17	17	
Khamera	Inches	...	...	4	10	19	10	3	48	27	27	"
	Cents	...	...	17	12	67	55	89	80	10	10	"
Danpur	Inches	...	...	1	6	25	10	3	47	32	32	"
	Cents	...	...	45	13	3	23	53	28	64	64	"
Garhi	Inches	...	...	4	11	21	12	6	55	35	35	"
	Cents	...	...	29	2	33	76	5	84	63	63	"
Sallupat	Inches	...	...	1	9	33	8	5	56	35	35	"
	Cents	...	...	52	48	25	47	59	31	34	34	"
Shergarh	Inches	...	...	1	8	25	9	6	51	37	37	"
	Cents	...	...	15	97	66	11	23	12	5	5	"
Kalinjra	Inches	...	...	2	10	28	8	3	54	44	44	"
	Cents	...	...	38	77	45	77	6	10	65	65	"

Appendix XVIII.—Statement showing Prices of Food Grains in Banswara State for the year 1912-1913.

Articles.	During June 1912, seers per rupee.		During June 1913, seers per rupee.		During September 1912, seers per rupee.		During September 1913, seers per rupee.		REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Wheat	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Barley	12	14	13			14
Rice, best quality	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5			4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice, common	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	7	8	8			8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maize	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$			18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gram	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$			15
Salt	13	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$			15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wheat flour	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10			8		10
Pulse, Curd	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$			8		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghee	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ chattaks.	15 chattaks.	15 chattaks.			
Sugar	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Tobacco	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chillies	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5			4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, til	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2			2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gar	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			5
Opium	4 tolas.	4 tolas.	4 tolas.			4 tolas.

Appendix XIX.—Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1912-1913.

Description of work	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buildings	7,306	9,618	17,224	2,683	...	2,683	19,907	42
Roads	658	995	1,653	...	397	397	2,050	
Gardens	...	...	1,094	1,094	...	...	1,094	
Irrigation	42	452	494	...	334	334	828	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,306	12,159	*20,465	2,683	731	731	3,414	23,879

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,971 on account of establishment, tools and plants.

Appendix XX.—Agricultural stock in the Banswara State during the year 1912-13.

District.	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										Ploughs.	Carts.	REMARKS.	
		BUFFALOES	BULLS.	COWS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	HORSES.	MARES.	COLTS AND FILLS.	ASSES.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Load-carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Banswara State, Khalsa villages ..	1912-13	36,573	40,713	3,660	20,118	308	310	123	1,510	27,610	15,224	...	38	2,020	
Other villages	1912-13	39,220	32,140	5,030	25,420	258	508	270	3,443	59,620	16,320	...	23	1,850	

There are besides the above 265 camels in Khalsa and 485 in other villages.

Appendix XXI.—Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of Banswara State during the year 1912-13.

Name of State.	Country spirit.	Opium.	GANJA.	TAN.	TOTAL.	REVENUE.			REVENUE.	Number of shops.	Number of shops.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	REVENUE.	
						Revenue.	Revenue.	Revenue.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Banswara	76	51,815	28	8,478	1	77	103	60,370					

Including Rs.
In compensation
of losses in
karts.

Appendix XXII.—Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the Banswara State during the year 1912-13.

DISCUSSIONS.

Appendix XXIII.—Statement of medical relief afforded in the Banswara State during the year 1912-1913.

Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF INDOOR PATIENTS.					Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Banswara ...	30,373	41	38	Nil.	1	2	3,386	258.92		

Appendix XXIV.—Vital statistics of Banswara Town and Banswara State for the year 1912-1913.

Name.	Population.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.	
		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.			
		Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Banswara Town	7,664	118	125	7	...	228	199	...	29	15.39	16.31	29.75	25.97		
Banswara State including Banswara Town.	157,799	2608	2052	...	556	1725	2410	685	...	16.40	13	10.93	15.27		
Total ...	165,463	2720	2177	7	556	1953	2609	685	29	31.79	39.31	40.68	41.24		

Appendix XXV.—Particulars as to the schools maintained by Banswara State for the year 1912-1913.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1913.		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary School.	Primary School.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	(1) Anglo-Vernacular school together with Hindi Branch.	274	298	174.44	235.95	...	3,454	...	
9	12	(2) Village Schools.	305	390	202.29	285.53	...	...	1,136	
	1	(3) Girls School.	...	34	...	26	...	...	145	
10	14	...	579	722	376.73	547.48	...	3,454	...	Rs. 4,735 Total expenditure, including contingencies and scholarships.

Appendix XXVI.—Account of Government Loan.

Appendix XXVII.—Statement showing Customs Duty levied by Banswara State during the year 1912-13.

No.	Name of Commodity.	Duty levied:						REMARKS.
		Import.			Export.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Opium—							
	(a) Crudo	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
2	Food grains	...	...	...	.....	656	9	3
3	Gheo	...	...	...	.....	12,423	13	3
4	Gur	...	...	...	968 11 6	84	6	3
5	Salt	...	...	...	1,847 7 3	0	6	3
6	Sugar	...	...	...	2,133 1 3	.....	.....
7	Kirana—							
	(a) Ceeoanuts	...	...	...	1,418 9 6	.....	.....
	(b) Cuminseeds	...	...	...	291 6 3	240	7	3
	(c) Drugs	...	...	...	.....	0	13	3
	(d) Garlic	...	...	...	.....	0	2	9
	(e) Gum	...	...	...	1 4 9	.....	.....
	(f) Hemp	...	...	...	31 12 9	579	14	0
	(g) Fruits	...	...	...	404 7 9	.....	.....
	(h) Lao	...	...	...	19 6 3	.....	.....
	(i) Spices	...	...	...	492 5 9	343	11	3
	(j) Wax and honey	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
8	Cloths of all kinds	...	...	...	7,469 5 9	.....	.....
9	Cotton	...	...	...	313 11 0	.....	.....
10	Oil of all kinds	...	...	...	652 1 6	114	10	0
11	Til, &c.	...	...	...	.....	22,157	12	6
12	Tobacco	...	...	...	4,672 2 3	.....	.....
13	Wool	...	...	...	.....	135	13	9
14	Maniari—							
15	(a) Bangles of all kinds	...	20	7	3	4	8	9
	(b) China glass, etc.	...	76	6	0	.....	.....
	(c) Colours of all kinds	...	239	11	3	.....	.....
	(d) Iron ware	...	417	4	6	.....	.....
	(e) Piece goods	...	484	0	9	.....	.....
	(f) Stationery	...	93	10	9	.....	.....
15	Cattle—							
	(a) Buffaloes (Females )	...	.....	.....	777	0	0	
	(b) " (Males)	...	.....	.....	408	0	0	
	(c) Oxen	...	...	...	4,716	0	0	
	(d) Sheep	...	20	5	0	1,480	1	0
16	Hides—							
	(a) Large	...	...	...	.....	8,067	8	0
	(b) Small	...	...	...	.....	821	7	6
17	Bamboos	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
18	Fire-wood	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
19	Timber	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
20	Gunpowder	...	...	...	142 9 6	.....	.....
21	Lead	...	...	...	37 14 9	.....	.....
22	Copper, brass, zinc, etc.	...	...	...	710 3 0	190	15	6
23	Mohuwa flowers and nuts	...	...	...	0 8 0	.....	.....
24	Silver coinage	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
25	Bhang	...	...	...	34 0 6	.....	.....
26	Ganja	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....
27	Miscellaneous, such as fines, etc.	...	...	...	182 5 0	740	0	9
	Total	...	23,239	4	3	53,944	1	3
	Add-Kanta hag	...	.....	.....	.....	77,183	5	0
	Deduct	...	.....	.....	.....	2,515	4	6
	Paid to Khandu and Arthuna Jagirs as $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of Khandu and Arthuna nakas	...	.....	.....	.....	79,698	10	6
		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503	14	6
		.....	.....	.....	.....	78,194	12	0

Appendix XXVIII.—Banswara State Customs Tariff for 1912-13.

Serial No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of duty in British Currency.			REMARKS.
			Import.	Export.		
1	Opium— (a) Crude	Cent.	.....	15 0 0		
	(b) Manufactured	Maund.	.....	14 0 0		
2	Food grains of all kinds ... ... ... ...	"	.....	1 0 0		
3	Ghee ... ... ... ...	"	.....	3 0 0		
4	Gur	"	0 5 0	0 5 0		
5	Salt	"	0 2 0	0 2 0		
6	Sugar	"	0 8 0	.....	
7	Kirana— (a) Cocoanuts and cocoa-kernels ...	"	0 8 0	.....	
	(b) Cumin seed ... ... ...	"	.....	0 8 0		
	(c) Drugs	"	1 0 0	0 8 0	Export regulated and collected under forest rules.	
	(d) Garlic ... ... ...	"	.....	0 2 0		
	(e) Gum of all kinds and gum-resins ...	"	0 8 0	0 8 0	Export regulated and collected under forest rules.	
	(f) Hemp and articles made of hemp ...	"	0 8 0	0 8 0		
	(g) Fruits (dry) and betelnuts ...	"	0 8 0	.....	
	(h) Lac and lacquered articles ...	"	0 8 0	1 0 0	Export regulated and collected under forest rules.	
	(i) Spices including turmeric and chillies ...	"	0 8 0	0 8 0		
	(j) Wax and honey ... ...	"	.....	0 8 0		
8	Cloth of all kinds	"	1 8 0	.....	Regulated under forest rules.	
9	Cotton cleaned and uncleansed and cotton yarn	"	0 4 0	.....	
10	Oil of all kinds	"	0 4 0	0 4 0		
11	Till, sarson, linseed and oil seeds ...	"	.....	0 8 0		
12	Tobacco	"	1 0 0	.....	
13	Wool ... ... ...	"	.....	0 4 0		
14	Minfari— (a) Bangles	"	0 8 0	0 8 0		
	(b) China glass, stone and tin ware ...	"	1 4 0	.....	
	(c) Colours of all kinds ...	"	1 4 0	.....	
	(d) Iron ware and iron articles used in buildings ...	"	0 8 0	.....	
	(e) Piece goods	"	1 4 0	.....	
	(f) Stationery	"	1 4 0	.....	
15	Cattle— (a) Buffaloes (Females) ...	Head.	.....	3 0 0		
	(b) Buffaloes (Males), ...	"	.....	1 0 0		
	(c) Oxen ...	"	.....	2 0 0		
	(d) Sheep and goats ...	"	0 1 0	0 1 0		
16	Hides— (a) Large	Score	.....	10 0 0		
	(b) Small ... ... ...	"	.....	1 0 0		
17	Bamboo	Cart or drawn by cattle.	.....	{ 1 0 0 }		
18	Firewood...	Head-load	.....	{ 0 1 0 }		
19	Timber	Cart.	.....	0 8 0	Regulated and collected under Forest rules.	
		Cart	.....	{ 2 0 0 }		
		Head-load.	.....	{ 0 2 0 }		
20	Gunpowder	Maund	2 0 0	.....	
21	Lead	"	2 0 0	.....	
22	Copper, brass, zinc, bell metal, tin and articles made of those metals...	"	1 4 0	0 8 0		
23	Mohowa flowers and nuts ...	"	0 2 0	0 3 0	Export regulated under forest rules.	
24	Silver coinage other than that of the Government of India ...	One-half of such coins imported.				
25	Bharg	Maund	4 0 0	.....	
26	Ganjn	"	6 0 0	.....	

NOTE.—Weight of Rs. 80 Imperial=1 Seer.

40 Seers=1 Maund.

